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POLITICIAN.

MOVE ON.

BY GOODWIN BARNBY.

All the stars in heaven are moving;
Ever round the bright sphere roving;
Twinkling, beaming, raying, shining,
Blackest night with darkness lining;
Aye revolving through the years,
Playing muse of the spheres,
Like the Eastern Star of old
Moving towards the shepherd's fold,
Where the wise men—grace to them—
Found the babe of Bethlehem.
God is in each moving star;
God drives on the plied car;
Let his will on earth be done
As in heaven the stars move on—
Move on! keep moving!
Progress is the law of loving.

All the waves of sea are flowing,
All the winds of heaven are blowing;
With a gentle beam-like quiver
Flows the streamlet to the river;
With a stronger waved commotion
Flows the river to the ocean;
While seas' billows ever more
Flow and gain upon the shore—
Wave on wave a bright spray leaping—
Like endeavors never sleeping;
While the pool which moveth never,
Grows a stagnant bog for ever—
White-gilled die its tenant touch,
Green its water, foul its stench,
Wilderling marsh fires o'er it run,
While straight flows the river on—
Move on! keep moving!
Progress is the law of loving.

This within the skies and ocean
Life is married unto motion;
Stars revolve, and rivers flow.
And earth! what said Galileo?
When in dungeon damply lying,
Faint and tortured, hardly dying,
Yet for truth, with honest pride,
Yet, "it moves!" he cried.
And the world, its life is motion.
As with stars and as with ocean,
It is moving; it is growing.
All its tides are onward flowing;
The hand is moving to the leaf,
The eye is moving to the root,
The mind is moving to the book,
The hand is moving from the sword,
The heart is moving toward the Low.
Move on! keep moving!
Progress is the law of loving.

THE STORY SPINNING.
From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

CAN'T GET ALONG.

BY KATE SUTHERLAND.

"I don't know how it is," said Felix Hall, that some people can get along so completely on a thousand dollars a year. We can't do it."

"I'm sure I try to economize all I can," returned Mrs. Hall, sadly, for she felt that her husband's remark was more than half intended as a reflection upon her. "I only keep one girl and do nearly all my own sewing!"

"I don't blame you, Harriet," said Mr. Hall. "I am sure I don't. I know you work hard too hard; I often wish it was easier for you. But what can I do? My salary is only a thousand dollars. And yet, that is all Hawkins receives, and he seems to get along so smoothly, and even lays by, he tells me, a hundred dollars a year."

"I don't know how they do it," replied Mrs. Hall. "I know that Mrs. Hawkins doesn't work half as hard as I do, thought her house always looks in better order than mine. They have better furniture than we have, and I am sure Mrs. Hawkins' clothes cost double what mine do. I don't think it my fault!"

"I don't say it is, Harriet. I believe you do your part the best you know how. But something must be wrong, somewhere. Other people can live very well on a thousand dollars, while we are always owing bills to this, and that, and the other one. Here is the quarter's bill for groceries amounting to sixty-five dollars, and I owe seventy to my tailor besides. Then there is an unsettled bill at the provision store of fifteen or twenty dollars besides the rent, bread bill, the milk bill, and I don't know how many other bills!"

"I wish these bills were not allowed to run on," remarked Mrs. Hall. "I am sure it would be a great deal better to pay for every thing as we go along."

"So it would, but we hasn't the money to do it with. It takes nearly my whole quarter's salary, regularly, to pay off the bills of three months; and then there is no way to live but to go on trust for almost every thing for three months longer. It's a bad system, I know, but there appears to be no help for it just now!"

And in the full conviction that there was no help for it, Mr. Hall drew his quarter's salary of two hundred and fifty dollars, and went and paid off bills and borrowed money—debts amounting to two hundred dollars. Then giving his wife two dollars to get little things with, he started, under a feeling of discouragement, on a new quarter, with forty dollars in his pocket. Although he had paid two hundred dollars of debts, there was almost an equal amount still hanging over him.

Mr. Hall was a clerk in a bank, where he was engaged, regularly, from eight o'clock in the morning until about four o'clock and sometimes five in the afternoon. He lived in a house for which he paid two hundred and paid his tailor from a hundred to a hundred and fifty dollars annually. He carried a gold lever watch that had cost eighty dollars, and wore a chain for which he had paid forty. He also indulged in one or two expensive breastpins, and before his family had become as large as present, had spent a good deal of money on jewelry for his wife. But the dropping in of one child after another, until the number grew to five, interfered with these little indulgences very materially, and called so loudly for self-denial that the appeal could not be entirely disregarded. But, the self-denial was practiced more by Mrs. Hall much more than by her husband. She denied herself almost every thing, even sufficient rest for her overworn body, while he went on, in most things, about the same as he did when he and his wife paid eight dollars a week for their boarding, and had just the same income they had at present. But let us look a little more closely into his way of doing things, and see if it is not possible to discover what appeared so great a mystery to him.

The day after Mr. Hall had spoken to his wife so despondingly, he spent for tobacco and cigars eighteen and three-quarter cents: for a luncheon and a glass of wine—sausage, twelve and a half cents more; and for toys for the children, fifty cents. He also bought a bottle of wine, and for a paper-folder a quarter. And in cakes and candies for the children I may have spent, may be, a shilling. Let me see how much all these amount to?"

The items were soon summed up, and the product was two dollars and nearly a half. "That you see, reduces it to five dollars and a half," remarked Mrs. Hall. "So it does," remarked the husband. "How money does slip through one's fingers! I would not have believed it. But where is the balance?"

"It had to be done, or else. I couldn't have got along on the reduced income of this year—by the necessity of paying off so many little old bills!"

"But how have you done it, Harriet? You haven't given me the affirmative yet?"

"By following this simple rule, Felix; never buy any thing that was not wanted, and being very careful when you want presented itself, to see whether it was real or imagined. However, hope you will follow the same rule, and if you do, you can keep the family on a little as I have done!"

"Thank you, Harriet!" returned Mr. Hall, smiling; "but I believe I won't supercede your ministrations of affairs; although I shall look upon one thing; and it is that you give a stamp of thirteen or fourteen to each year. You are working too hard!"

"Well, and next year?"

"No, it must be done now. We are good people, but if you the same rule will follow, tobacco and cigar—there is no reason for expense."

"Oh, no, I won't ask that of you, Mr. Hall."

"Then you must not get excited."

"Very well, if you insist so strongly upon it, I suppose I must be done!"

And it was done. Three or four years later, Mr. Hall is quite as well dressed as before, and his wife much better. Several articles of new furniture have been added to their house. Mrs. Hall keeps a cook and a girl to help about, and has a more cheerful and less broken-down appearance. She doesn't work over half as hard as she did. Add to all this the fact, that there is not a cent owed anywhere, and from one to two hundred dollars always lying by, and the reader will agree with Mr. Hall, who has quite charge of his mind on the subject, that a man can get along on a thousand dollars; that is, if he have the right kind of a wife, and is willing to let her manage things with prudence and economy.

A SATIRICAL TURK. Mr. Barrell, the traveler, was walking in Constantinople, through a street not open to Christians without an attendant Turk. The stores were supplied with the richest assortment of merchandise; among them he saw one pre-eminent for the costly array of goods. As he discovered one or two articles which he should like to purchase, and by doing so gain a full view of the contents of the store, he proposed to his attendant to enter.

"That is impossible," said the Turk, "as the owner has gone out."

"But," said Mr. Barrell, "the door is open."

"True," replied the Turk, "but do you not see at the door a chain with which it is fastened to the street?"—in such that no one is within, and that no person ever enters."

"Some one must have given me wrong change. I gave the carriage-driver a five dollar bill. Let me see. What change did he give me?"

"It was a note, and I took it for three dollars. Mr. Hall ran over the money in his pocket-book."

"Yes, here's a three dollar bill. He gave me the right change."

Mr. Hall's mind was in great perplexity. His income was small enough compared to his expenses, and therefore, to lose eight or ten dollars, he felt to be no trifling matter.

"Suppose you count up what you have spent?" suggested Mrs. Hall, "and see how much it is, exactly. Perhaps you have laid out more than you think for!"

"I've not laid out half of sixteen dollars. But we will count up."

In the first place the spendings for marketing, shoes and the sundries that went into the family were recalled with some effort, and the sum of six dollars finally made out.

"That's only six dollars, you see," remarked Mr. Hall, leaving a deficiency of ten dollars and a half."

"But you forgot the carriage hire."

"True. That was two dollars—making eight dollars."

"And you know you bought milk and cake for the children, and paid the toll-keeper?"

"So I did. Let me see how much I paid exactly. Just fifty cents to a fraction."

"Then we have eight dollars and fifty cents accounted for, which leaves eight dollars deficient. Think, now, what you spent for yourself yesterday and the day before?"

"Not eight dollars nor eighty cents. But let me see. There is my luncheon every day, for three days—just thirty-seven and a half cents."

"And there is the bottle of wine; I'd forgotten that—seventy-five cents. Yes, and now I remember I paid half a dollar for the toys I bought the children."

"So much?"

"Yes. I had to buy for all of them, and even cheap toys, where you have to get so many of them, count up. But we must indulge the children sometimes. I have spent, also for cigars and tobacco, the trifles of thirty-one cents and for a paper-folder a quarter. And in cakes and candies for the children I may have spent, may be, a shilling. Let me see how much all these amount to?"

The items were soon summed up, and the product was two dollars and nearly a half.

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"So it does," remarked the husband. "How money does slip through one's fingers! I would not have believed it. But where is the balance?"

"It is true," said Mr. Hall, opening his eyes.

"Yes; and, what is better, I have about fifty dollars on hand."

"Incredible!"

"It is true."

"But how in the world did you do it?"

"Not by starving you all, you will admit."

"No, certainly—we have had plenty of good wholesome food to eat; though I must own to thinking, sometimes, that you indulged us in little sensible delicacies rather sparingly!"

"It had to be done, or else. I couldn't have got along on the reduced income of this year—by the necessity of paying off so many little old bills!"

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From the Journal of Commerce.
LEGEND OF MONTAUK.

STONINGTON, Aug. 5th, 1847.

In my last I promised a legend of the Point,

which like a long finger points seaward from

Long Island. It is a holy place with the re-

ver, and the fowls of the once noble Montauks,

who now remain, in the intervals of reason which

before, and as this had been borrowed, he kept

I have thought at times, longing I look toward

the graves of their valiant tribe, and sometimes

watch the setting sun, and dream of beholding

pinching economy, and a system of almost

nothing to eat, and the hunting grounds of their fathers and the fair

small hills, and got through without asking her

husband for a cent more; so that when the sal-

ary became due again, she had a much larger

sum to start with. From that time not even a

laker's bill was permitted to accumulate; and

even her mill's bill was settled once a week.

Mr. Hall sometimes complained a little at his

wife's "short commons," as he called them, and

at being cut off from all pleasure taking, but she

consoled him by telling him, good humorously, to

be satisfied, and looking into his face with a strong grasp on

my shoulder, pointed westward with a sudden

and convulsive motion of his hand. His lips

trembled an instant as if laboring to convey some

words of fierce eloquence, then he became calm

again, his eye dull, his form bent, and he sank

back on the sand, a pitiful representation of

the lords of the soil. Looking on him, you

A VOICE FROM THE DEAD.

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, speaking of a letter from Mr. Wright to an intimate friend in that city, probably Mr. Gillett, of the Treasury department says:

"I had to-day the good fortune to read a few passages from what was probably the last political letter, written by the great departed only a few days before his death, to an intimate friend, touching no less a subject than the next Presidency. As that letter is now a part of history it will not be deemed indiscreet in me to state that in it he plainly and emphatically declined being a candidate, but warned his friends to beware how they sacrificed principles to expediency. He preferred his party to be honest, bidden, to triumphing by stratagem, or by other means than an open and fair avowal of its creed."

The sentiment of the above should be constantly enforced by the democratic papers of the union. The EXPEDIENCY TRAP is more apt to catch those who set it, than it is to secure others. The federalists tried that game in 1810 and succeeded in "catching a turtur." Let their example be our warning. Our principals should be our guiding star, and our standard-bearer should be tried and true.

FIDELITY OF AN ENGLISH JUDGE. The following remarks are from the New York Commercial Advertiser:

We have been reading a report of the trial of Lt Monroe for the murder of his brother in law Col. Fawcett, by killing him in a duel. The counsel for the prisoner, the facts of the killing being scarcely disputable, attempted to rest the defense—for indeed there was no other—upon the usual grounds; that duels in the army were not of rare occurrence—that officers of high rank, the Duke of Wellington among them, had

gone out to private combat—that the code of honor prevailing in the army made a refusal to fight, or to send a challenge, under certain circumstances, a brand of disgrace—that officers had been dismissed from the service for not fighting—and other palliations of the same kind.

Now we do not believe that many of our judges would have the firmness to rule out all this sort of evidence, at all events to stop counsel peremptorily from offering it, or arguing in support of it; but the English Judge at once put a veto on every attempt of the prisoner's council to introduce such, and charged the jury in the most emphatic manner that their business was only to say whether the prisoner had violated the law which imposes a penalty on dueling, no matter what the state of opinion in society or in the army might be. The prisoner was found guilty, to his own extreme surprise and that of his friends, and notwithstanding the highest testimonies of exemplary character. It is presumable that he will not be executed; a strong recommendation to mercy will probably ensure him a free pardon; but it is pleasing to see how noble the judge and jury did their duty.

A STRANGE CASE.—A young girl has lately been brought to Boston for the benefit of eminent medical treatment, who has been suffering for several years with a strange infirmity. It is a noise in the throat, loud and distinct, and sounds like the striking of two metals together or castanets, used by boys in the street. The noise is without intermission, save perhaps for a few minutes occasionally. As yet, the cause of the noise has not been ascertained, or any means found to abate the disorder, which so far has been on a gradual increase. It is totally distinct from the motion of the lungs, while breathing, and altogether is one of those cases which are beyond the ken of human wisdom.

GEN. THOMAS had a great time at Bangor and was crowded with visitors. While there he offered a reward of \$500 dollars for any child as small as himself who could walk. The next day Mr. Jacob Bagley took his little daughter into the room. She is fifteen months old, is 25 1/2 inches high and weighs 14 1/2 lbs. The General was pleased with her appearance, gave her a kiss and informed her father that the offer of a reward had been withdrawn. Rather running in the General but he should have made the little girl a handsome present.

PEPSICON BOOM.—Gen Veazie has disposed of his franchise in the Penobscot Boom to David Pingree, President of the Naumkeag Bank, Salem, Mass., for the sum of \$55,000.

The boom has always been a most profitable piece of property; it is estimated that it will yield the present season the net revenue of \$25,000.

The Providence Transcript says there is a lady in that city so aristocratic that she refuses to take a newspaper because the paper is made of rags. She studiously avoids every thing of a low origin.

We have many men of the same stamp in this region.

Somebody recommends that every man, woman, and child, should put a little pulverized charcoal in their mouths and distribute it among their teeth on retiring to rest at night.

The world was created on the 1st of Sept. 608 years ago. So it appears, for the Jews celebrated the 15th inst. as the great anniversary in Boston.

Pope's oath was "God mend me." A little boy, to whom he had refused a penny, looking at his diminutive statue, cried out, "God mend you, indeed! it would be less trouble to make a new one."

When attacked with violence and brutal language, always be as mild as possible in your replies.

True.—That man must be a booby who prides himself on his father's bravery, talents or wealth, his course shows that the race has sadly degenerated.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, OCTOBER 5, 1847.

"The Union must be preserved."

LATER AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT MEXICAN NEWS.

By the politeness of a friend we have been favored with a copy of the Boston Daily Bee of Friday evening, Oct. 1, containing the following important telephone news dated

NEW YORK, Friday 12 o'clock M.

The brig Osoeo arrived at Pensacola on the 21st inst. after a passage of 3 1/2 days from Vera Cruz.

The Vera Cruz Sun of Anahuac, of the 15th instant, says that there has been a revolt at Puebla, and that in that place and in the city of Mexico, the Americans had lost Two Thousand Men.

Mr. Trist's propositions were rejected, or at least a portion of them, and hostilities were commenced.

Hostilities were commenced on the 8th of Sept. On the afternoon of that day, a battle was fought between a few hundred of General Scott's men and four picked regiments of the Mexican army. The enemy was badly used up. All accounts represent that the negotiations for peace were broken off, and hostilities were recommenced on the 8th of Sept.

Trist's propositions were, in substance: That the citizens of the United States would not claim from Mexico any indemnity for damages occasioned by the war, and that the U. S. should have the privilege of establishing two factories in upper California.

These propositions were not accepted.

Mr. Trist then unclenched himself of his official powers remarked to the Mexican Commissioners that he thought it would be better to cede the whole of Upper California to the United States.

This probably would have been agreed upon, if the Mexican Commissioners had assented to the proposition of Mr. Trist, that the Rio Grande should form the boundary line between the United States and Texas. This proposition of our Commissioner was rejected, the Mexican Commissioners refusing to yield one inch of ground beyond the Nueces.

Mr. Trist then asked forty-eight days to consider the subject, and said that he was not authorized by his government to accept the Nueces as the boundary between Mexico and Texas.

The Mexican Commissioners replied that they would give five days and no more.

On the seventh instant, (the 5th of October,) a letter was written by Santa Anna to Gen. Scott, informing him of the breaking up of the armistice, and stating some trifling pretext as a reason for so doing. Gen. Scott replied and made similar charges against Santa Anna.

On the 8th inst., a few hundred Americans, sent to attack Chapultepec, there encountered a large force of the enemy's best troops.

A terrible fight ensued, resulting in the defeat of the Mexicans.

Gen. Leon, who commanded the Mexican troops, was wounded. Gen. Bañeras was also wounded.

The Americans retired to Tacabaya, leaving five wagons. The loss of the Americans was said to be comparatively small.

A proclamation has been issued by Herrera, Governor of the city of Mexico, recommending the citizens, men, women, and children, to collect stones and carry them to the roofs of the houses, and thence throw them at the Americans if they entered the city.

According to the latest accounts, our troops had possession of two streets in the city, and had driven the principal part of the Mexican force in towards the Plaza.

One troupe had suffered greatly from the fire of the enemy, stationed at the windows and on the roofs of the houses.

Gen. Worth had been badly, but not mortally wounded.

Our loss since leaving Puebla is estimated at Three Thousand.

Parades was said to be on the road somewhere between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico, with a large band of guerrillas.

The Sun of Anahuac of the 16th ult., say that the Sun of Anahuac of the 16th ult., say that troops were arriving in great numbers from the Brazos.

The Sun of Anahuac also says that it is estimated that at the end of five or six days (from the 16th) there will be two thousand to three thousand men ready to march for the interior.

The whigs and abolitionists both lost on the popular vote in Vermont, and the democrats gained. This is significant of the feeling on the Green Mountains. The whigs have lost a member of Congress in Blodoe Island, which is another significant fact. In Maine the reluctance of the whig voters to sustain their party in its unfortunate attitude was so manifest, that an anti-slavery journal in New York accuses them of treachery and cowardice. But it was because they were not traitors nor cowards that they kept away from the ballot box, and suffered their party to be condemned by default. Let that party perish in its errors, and those whigs who know how nicely the house of congress was balanced, and yet suffered the democrats to fill the four vacancies in Maine, will next year do better than to keep away from the polls; they will vote the democratic ticket.

Mr. Thorne then proposed to present to the audience the method of instructing the elementary sounds of letters—it being granted that it was essential to be taught. The elements are the foundation of Reading. The first example was the word *all*, sounding the same in concert, remarking upon the organs used in pronouncing the same. The second, *at*, sounding it as the kindest of the names which we cannot extinguish, and against which there is no insurance.

Father's Trust.—The Ladies—Their eyes kindle the only flames which we cannot extinguish, and against which there is no insurance.

OXFORD COUNTY CONVENTION OF SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

The Convention of Superintending School Committees from the various towns in Oxford County, met in Paris on Tuesday, 28th of September, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

The Convention was organized by the choice of HON. STEPHEN EMERY, of Paris, as Chairman, and NAT'L BUTLER, of Turner, as Secretary.

HON. STEPHEN EMERY was re-elected member of the Board of Education from this County.

The Convention discussed various subjects connected with the cause of Education. Committee were raised to examine and report the most suitable text-books for the use of schools. The following were reported and recommended,

Reading Books—Swan's, Fowl's, Russell's, and Toron's series.

Arithmetics—Colburn's first lessons, Emerson's and Greenleaf's series, Smith's larger and smaller works.

Warren's Geography; and Burrill's Geography of the Heavens.

Thurston's Analysis of the English Alphabet, and Worcester's Dictionary, were also recommended.

The Secretary of the Board, Mr. Crosby, delivered a very able and interesting address before the Convention on the duties of Superintending School Committees.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Parsons of Woodstock, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That this Convention recommend to the School Committees of each Town in this County, to see that an address on the subject of Education, be delivered, either by themselves or by the teachers of their respective schools, before the parents and scholars in each district, at the commencement of the winter schools.

It is earnestly requested that the School Committees see that this recommendation be complied with.

The School Committees in the several Towns are requested to bring with them to the Convention a certificate of their being chosen to that office, signed by the Clerks of their respective Towns, at future Conventions.

By Order of the Convention.

MURDER IN WATERVILLE.

We learn from a gentleman who came up in the Stage from Augusta on Saturday, that the quiet Village of Waterville was, on Thursday night last, the scene of a most bold and horrible murder. Mr. Edwin Mathews, son of Simon Mathews, and younger brother of the Editor of the Yankee Blab, was found dead about 6 o'clock on Friday morning, in the open wood-house in rear of the brick house south of Williams' Tavern. He was in a sitting posture, with his arms and legs crossed and his hat drawn over his face.

On removing it, his skull was found to be broken in, and a space open large enough to lay in three or four fingers of a man's hand, his thigh cut to the bone, probably in the attempt of the murderers to get at his wallet, and one of the skirts of his coat cut off. Mr. Mathews had just returned from Brighton, Mass., where he had sold a drove of cattle. He brought some \$300 and \$500 with him, and on Thursday afternoon was known to have drawn \$1000 or more, from the Bank in Waterville, making in all, the sum of \$2600 he had in his possession, with which he was to have gone out on Friday, at noon, to purchase another drove of cattle. He was at Mr. Dorr's Tavern on Thursday evening about nine o'clock, had his boots blacked, and went into the barbers and was shaved. He was in a small party at Mr. Dorr's that evening. We did not learn when he was last seen. It is possible the murderers watched and followed him from Brighton. It created great excitement and was then closed by singing, to meet at nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

TUESDAY MORNING, 9 o'clock.

The meeting was opened by singing.—Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hubbard, of Andover. Mr. Fowl then proceeded to make some remarks upon the manner of opening schools. He stated the particulars of his own experience, and concluded that, that reading a passage in the Scripture is the best method. Mr. Fowl, then selected the 15th of Luke, 11th. He remarked to the Teachers the importance of the Teacher's selecting an appropriate passage, and recommended them to set apart a portion of every morning or evening for the making and studying such selection, in order that they may thus be enabled to read it well to their scholars. Mr. Fowl then read the first sentence, giving the words and letters their proper emphasis and inflection, and requested the Members to follow in the same manner in concert.

Mr. Fowl then stated the position in which all the other Teachers were placed. He said they did not come here presuming that they knew more than the Members; but in older countries did not come as dictators, but as elder brothers.

They were all fine agents, capable of thinking and acting for themselves. He would give them his views, and if they did not understand, he hoped they would be free to inquire.

He first advised teachers to instruct youth in making figures, and be careful and not be negligent in regard to that matter. He then passed over what most teachers call the very first part of Arithmetic and requested each one to set down a column of figures in the simplest addition, in order they might not be required to use numerals. He then called the figures and requested each one to set them down as he called, but if one should not understand and not get them all, he must be careful not to ask his neighbor.

After having added, each one passed his slate to Mr. Fowl, and if addition was rightly performed, he wrote R, if not W, 32 out of the whole number performed the exercise right. This he stated was upon a general average, according to his observation.

He then remarked upon the manner of presenting the slate and other organs used in pronouncing the same. The second, *at*, sounding it as the kindest of the names which we cannot extinguish, and against which there is no insurance.

Mr. Thurston then proposed to present to the audience the method of instructing the elementary sounds of letters—it being granted that it was essential to be taught.

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After having added, each one passed his slate to Mr. Fowl, and if addition was rightly performed, he wrote R, if not W, 32 out of the whole number performed the exercise right. This he stated was upon a general average, according to his observation.

He then remarked upon the manner of presenting the slate and other organs used in pronouncing the same. The second, *at*, sounding it as the kindest of the names which we cannot extinguish, and against which there is no insurance.

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[REPORTED FOR THE DEMOCRAT.]

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

MONDAY, Sept. 27, 3 o'clock P. M.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.
The Augusta Age gives returns from 320 towns and 26 plantations, as follows:

On State credit, yeas 18,000, nays 5,139.

On electing Governor by plurality, yeas 13,028, nays 12,690.

On electing Senators by plurality, yeas 12,511, nays 11,923.

On electing Representatives by plurality, yeas 12,807, nays 11,745.

The affirmative majorities above, it will be seen, are—on State credit, 13,551; on Governor, 338; on Senators, 588; on Representatives 1,002.

There are 47 towns and 36 plantations to be heard from, of which 10 towns and 4 plantations are in this County. These 47 towns and 36 plantation may reverse the majorities as to Governor and Senators.

A FASHIONABLE SCAMBLE.—A young man, calling himself Thomas B. Dorsey, a lawyer by profession, and representing himself to be a native of Maryland, was arrested in New York, a few days since, for borrowing gold watches of his friends, to go and see a lady, and then paying them for cash! In one case, he ordered a grand champagne supper, and borrowed a watch of a friend who was assisting him to discuss the nice things, which he left with the host to pay for the supper, and decamped.

What ruinous times the odious tariff is bringing upon the land! In Robeson township, Pa., on the Haycock alone, there are no less than sixteen forges, mills, factories, &c., in operation. This is great country for ruinous. It ought to be fenced in.—[Globe]

At New Orleans, on the 16th ult., the yellow fever was declining.

WISTERS BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, the great remedy for CONSUMPTION,

And the best medicine known to man for ASTHMA of every stage, Liver Complaints, Bronchitis, Inflammation, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, pains and weakness in the side, breast, &c., and all other diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS.

A very important disease over which this Balsam exerts a very powerful influence, is that of a DISEASED LIVER.

In this complaint it has undoubtedly proved more efficacious than any remedy hitherto employed, and in numerous instances when patients had endured long and severe suffering from the disease, without receiving the least benefit from various remedies, and when MERCURY has been resorted to in vain, the use of this Balsam has restored the LIVER to a healthy action, and in many instances effected.

PERMANENT CURES,

for every known remedy had failed to produce this desired effect.

Shows its astonishing efficacy in the diseases above mentioned, we also find it a very effective remedy in ASTHMA, a complaint in which it has been extensively used with decided success, even in cases of years standing.

It not only cures from a regular physician, but has also been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. It is not my intention, therefore, either to cloak it in mystery, or in any way deceive the public by overstating its virtues; on the contrary, I shall simply endeavor to give a brief statement of its usefulness, and suffer myself that its surprising efficacy will enable me to furnish such proofs of its virtues, as will satisfy the most incredulous, that Consumption may and CAN BE CURED if this medicine be resorted to in time.

The genuine article is BUTTS on the rapper. For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and A. F. FIELD, South Paris; also by Druggists and Agents generally.

BLOWING. Swimming of the Head, a roaring noise in the ear, headache, palpitation of the heart, &c. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pillar is a certain cure for the above complaints, because they prove from the pills themselves, that they possess the power of depleting the general mass of circulation, to the brain, giddiness, loss of memory, dimness of sight, drowsiness, pain of the head, and many other symptoms of a languid and corrupt state of the blood.

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Drugs of counterfeits of all kinds! Some are made with sugar, others are made to resemble in color and appearance the original medicine. The safest course is to purchase from the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village and town in the State.

For sale by CHARLES H. CHURCHILL, Park Hill; Charles Durfey, A. H. Wardwell, Bangor; John Blodget & Co., Turner; Knudall & Taylor, Boston; Jefferson Codman, Liverpool, Maine; Hartt's, Calais, Woodstock, and John H. Moore, Norway.

New England Office, 103 Tremont Street, Boston.

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate held at Turner, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

ON THE PETITION OF NANCY PERRY, widow of LEVI PERRY, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the estate of her late husband.

It was Ordered, that the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Bethel, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

ON THE PETITION OF MOSES COCHRAN, named Executrix in the last Will and Testament of MOSES COCHRAN, late of Oxford, deceased, representing herself to be the last surviving member of the family of the testator, and that she has been appointed by the Hon. Job Prince, Judge of Probate in and for said County, to receive and examine all the claims of the several creditors to said estate, and that she has agreed to do so, and to make payment to them according to their just debts.

It was Ordered, that the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Bethel, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

ON THE PETITION OF ROBERT NOYES, named Executrix in the last Will and Testament of ROBERT NOYES, late of Oxford, deceased, having presented the same for Probate.

It was Ordered, that the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Bethel, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

ON THE PETITION OF ARON PARSON, named Executor in the last Will and Testament of DANIEL WILKINS, late of Hartford, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate.

It was Ordered, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Bethel, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

ON THE PETITION OF JOHN DEMMETT, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate.

It was Ordered, that the said Demmett give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Bethel, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

ON THE PETITION OF JOHN FARRINGTON, Administrator in the estate of THOMAS FARRINGTON, late of Livermore, deceased, having presented the same for Probate.

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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ON THE PETITION OF JOHN ELLINGWOOD, late of Bethel, deceased, having presented the same for Probate.

It was Ordered, that the said Ellingwood give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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Poetry.

From the Knickerbocker.
RAILROADS.

By N. G. S.
Singing through the forests,
Rattling over ridges,
Shooting under arches,
Running over bridges;
Whizzing through the mountains,
Buzzing o'er the vale—
Bless me!—this is pleasant,
Riding on a rail!

Men of different "stations"

In the eye of Fame,
They are very quickly
Coming to the same
High and lowly people,
Birds of every feather,
On a common level,
Traveling together.

Gentleman in shorts,
Looming very tall;
Gentleman at large
Talking very small;
Gentleman in tights
With a loath-skin mien;
Gentleman in gray
Looking rather green;

Gentleman quite old
Asking for the news;
Gentleman in black
In a fit of blues;

Gentleman in claret,
Sober as a vien;
Gentleman in snuff
Dreadfully in liquor;

Stranger on the right
Looking very sunny,
Obviously reading

Something rather funny;
Now the smiles are thicker;

Wonder what they mean?
Faith! he's got the "Knickerbocker Magazine!"

Stranger on the left
Closing up his peers;
Now he snores again,

Like the Seven Sleepers!

At his feet a volume
Gives the explanation,
How the man grew stupid
From "Association!"

Market-woman careful
Of the precious casket,
Knowing "eggs are eggs,"

Tightly holds her basket,
Feeling that a "snash,"

If it came would surely
Scal her eggs to pot

Rather prematurely.

Ancient maiden lady

Anxiously remarks,

That there must be pearl

Mong so many sparks:

Roughish-looking fellow,

Turning to the stranger,

Says it's his opinion

She is out of danger.

Woman with her baby

Sitting vis-à-vis;

Baby keeps a squalling,

Woman looks at me;

Aks about the distance,

Says its frosty talking,

Noises of the ears

Are so very shocking!

Singing through the forests,

Rattling over ridges,

Shooting under arches,

Running over bridges;

Whizzing through the mountains,

Buzzing o'er the vale—

Bless me! this is pleasant,

Riding on a rail!

THE CONFESSION.

There's something on my breast, father;

There's something on my breast;

The livelong day I sigh, father;

At night I cannot rest;

I cannot take my rest, father.

Though I would fain do so,

A weary weight opprest me—

This weary weight of woe!

'Tis not the lack of gold, father,

Nor lack of worldly gear;

My hands are broad and fair to see;

My friends are kind and dear,

My kin are real and true, father,

They mourn to see my grief,

But oh! 'tis not a kinsman's hand

Can give my heart relief!

'Tis not that Janet's false, father,

'Tis not that she's unkind;

Though busy flatters swarm around,

I know her constant mind.

'Tis not men coldness, father,

That chills my laboring breast—

It's that confounded cucumber

I've ate, and can't digest.

Why would Jupiter, cooking a celebrated

Bastet, be like a domestic utensil?

Bastet should be a frying-pot.

Sensible to the last.

The Earl of

Malmesbury, in writing of the illness of one of the Georges, says that when the physician Willis, who was also a clergyman, entered the room, the king asked him if he, who was a clergyman, was not ashamed of himself for exercising such a profession.

"Sir," said Willis, "Our Savior himself went about healing the sick."

"Yes," answered the king, "but he had not \$700 a year for it."

Why would Jupiter, cooking a celebrated

Bastet, be like a domestic utensil?

Bastet should be a frying-pot.

JOSIAH DURGIN & CO.,

Proprietors of the Knickerbocker Pharmacy,

149 Broadway, New York.

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